UP THE TOWER.

The Question of Nerve Which Ferry Passengers Daily Discuss.

MEN UPON WIRES.

A Short Walk on the Foot Bridge-Ascending the Tower-Revolving Scenery.

There are thousands of people crossing daily between New York and Brooklyn who look up at the spider-like figures of men which creep upon the iron filaments, sying as gossamer threads between the two towers, and who are lost in wonder at the nerve these men display and cannot imagine now they can work under ch perilous circumstances. The writer was one of a group staring at these bridge flies. He heard many ex-pressions of agmiration of their pluck and proceeded to see what there was in it.

First he approached the gate of the New York tower.

Soon a watchman sang out:-

"Up the tower-if I can."
"Yer can't. Go see Mr. Farrington; he's in Brooklyn, or he is somewheres in New York, or he's at the

"Stop, my friend, you are sufficiently explicit," and reporter started for the New York anchorage. In the office he found the foreman of the riggers and aborers, Charles W. Young, a tall portly man of six feet, a full, intelligent face, with heavy mustache. Mr. Young, though very polite, also referred the reporter to Mr. Farrington. Passing from Mr. Young's office at the foot of the anchorage, he found a but full of laborers and riggers taking their dinner and pipes. He asked the names of these bridge flies and how they felt when up on the bridge.

A bright looking young fellow in a brown overshirt and with a spackling eye, gave his name as Joseph Callaghan. The others were Louis Holland, William Gardner, a reticent, full bearded man; Martin Whalen, clean shaven, with a Robert Macaire hat on; Joseph Shredecker who tueged away at a pipe and squeezed himself out of shape in a corner in his modesty; John rry, with a mustache and imperial, and Tom Brown. All that could be ascertained from these modest bridge fies was that if they were put in the HERALD they uld be chaffed by their comrades; that climbing sables and waiking tight ropes was easier than rolling off a log, and that there was no heroism or calling forth of the subtle nerve force in it at all, but, being brought up riggers, they knew a rope from a handsaw, and

up riggers, they knew a rope from a handsaw, and weren't such fools as some reporters took them to be. Every effort to get more of their experiences was mot with the answer. "Go to Farrington."

THE SUPREMINDENT.

Edmund S. Farrington, master mechanic, superintendent in charge of wire work, from work and carpentery of the East River Bridge, was found at his office in Brooklyn. He is a man fitty-seven years old, of medium height, solidly built, wearing a closely cut brown mustache and beard, and somewhat resembles General Grant in a quiet decision of face and manner. His eye is of that caim, dangerous blue; his voice is of a low, clear pitch, both indicative of immense resolution.

"Mr. Farrington, I want to go over as much of the foot bridge as I can, and up the tower."

"You can go, str." reputed Mr. Farrington, with a peculiar twinkle that the reporter did not then comprehend, "and as I happen to have business in the tower, I shall go with you."

"Before we go please tell me something about your men and how they can work under such apparent difficulty."

men and now they can work successfully."

"Woll, sir, many of my men have been with me for years. There are John E. Smailfield and William bempsen, foreman carpenters; Harry Supple, foreman of the New York lower, whose name indicates his nature; William Miller, James O'Neill, Fred Arnoid and William Gardner are old experienced riggers and men of like character in this kind of work. They are temperate, thoroughly disciplined, and in lotty positions a getture or a look will have the full force of compand."

"Now a gesture of a look will have the full force of command."

"Do you think that it is simply temperance that makes these men steady at great heights?"

"No, sir. No man can be a bridge builder who must educate his nerves. It must be a constitutional git. He cannot, when 200 feet in the air, use his brain to keep his head steady. He needs it all to make his deheate and difficult work secure. They must plant their feet by instinct, of course after a certain necessary training, and be able to look sheer down hundreds of feet without a muscle trembing. It is a rare thing for a man to lose his lite in our business from loss of nerve. Sometimes carelessness or want of judgment in handling costs men their lives, but competent, faithful men are comparatively in much less danger than you think."

miration and we rider at these men from the ferry-ats it is somewhat lost?"
"No. sir. But I do say that my men and myself No. sir. But I as say that any more with such care and precision that our cyes and muscular sense are so thoroughly trained that what to you seems so dangerous is to us so more than treading solid ground. But think where we would be if a catle should part; then imagine yourself in that place. I never drink nor smoke. I can depend absolutely upon my nerves and do not know what giddiness is."

Now shall we go to the tower, or rather try the

my nerves and do not know what giddness is."

"Now, shall we go to the tower, or rather try the bridge from the aneborage," continued the reporter.

"Certainly," said Mr. Farrington, and soon we had mounted the Brooklyh anchorage pier, which is sixty feet high. Before us the siender foot bridge, not four feet wide, built upou two massive cables, sloped up toward the sun, stopping on the way at the top of the Brooklyn tower. Some twelve feet from the anchorage pier the bridge was not laid. For this distance it was connected by a single plank, six inches wide, with the masonry at our feet. Stepping simbly on this plank, and thence to the bridge, Mr. Farrington commenced to dance around and run upward, and sychamed.

on commenced to dance exclaimed:

"Come on; see how steady it is."

"Come on; see how steady it is." "Come on; see how steady it is."
"Certainly; steady as—my nerves. Here I come,"
replied the reporter, putting one foot firmly on the
plank. The other, however, became glued to the pier
comehow, and looking sixty feet down inviting veins of
told were plainly to be seen traced upon the stone

ement. Why don't you come?" shouted Mr. Farrington; thought you wanted to go over the bridge as far as

it was done."
Another desperate effort, but, alas! the reporter's foot had Peter Cooper's glue on it and it would not give. Finally Mr. Farrington came plunging back and

give. Finally Mr. Farrington came plunging back and said quetly:—

"My daughter went up here yesterday."

"What?" yelled the reporter, and dashing over the board on to the bridge shot up at a rapul rate for inlly ten icet and stopped, inwardly wondering how he was to get back again. After a prolonged conversation of a minute and a constant terror leat the lively Farrington might bump against him both get of, reached solid earth and presently were at the loot of the lofty tower that rises beside the river.

As Mr. Farrington thrust his key into the entrance door he said:—"Now, what inscription would you put over this door, sir."

The reporter replied:—

"Stand like a steadlast tower that never wags

"Stand like a steadfast tower that nover wags Its top for all the blowing of the winds," "Pil be bound," replied Mr. Farrington, "here's one man who doesn't say, 'All hope abandon ye who enter

man who doesn't say, 'An hope acandon'y ew no enter in.'"

Sugar A GETTING UPSTAIRS.

The ascent began. It was decidedly easier than the cable bridge, but, some how, when you got up some fifty feet you found, in taking one of the turns, that you go around quicker than you mean to. You think it is a mistake, but it's the same in the next one and the next, until you sit down and commence to make a gimlet of yourself and try to bore a hole in the step. You look at Mr. Farrington and he is leaning lazily against the slender railing, his eyes dancing with hughter, and, its alow lone, he repents "Keep fast hold, for by such stairs as those Mast we perforce depart from so much evil."

Must we perforce depart from so much evid."

EXTRAOROFSARY SONNERY.

The reporter now auggests that the view is very fine and Mr. Farrington says it is finer much higher; so they start again 100 feet higher, and the reporter looks out at New York just as you look into a zoutrope, the houses jumping one over the other, steamhoats bouncing frantically over ships and into warehouses; men, women and children not desgning to wait for the completion of the bridge, but taking the river at a leapand he cries—

women and children not designing to wait for the completion of the bridge, but taking the river at a leap—and he cries—
"Mr. Farrington, I am not constitutionally fitted for a bridge builder, and if I ever can describe this scenery well I can do it now; this is just the proper height—that is, if the scenery will only hold stin a moment," "Well," Mr. Farrington replied, "we will rest here," and stepping off the planking in a wide ledge of the tower, to the absolute terror of the reporter, who expected to see him "go below." Mr. Farrington continued: "Gome over here and look at this man hole. O'Neil fell down here 105 feet the other day, and actually when a rope was lowered he fastened it on his own hody; we pulled him up, and he is at work up top now."

The scenery naving now become tranquillized, on we went. One hundred feet higher and the stairway hegan to be like a piston of a Corbise engine, and to the reporter seemed to be plunging up and down thirty strokes per minute. "Two hundred and fity feet!" he exclaimed. "Come, Mr. Farrington, this is high enough for any orthodox bridge—anyhow it's high enough for me. I want to get down." He instinctively thought of the comedian J. S. Clarke siting on the top of a garden will which was covered with broken glass bottles—in one of the scenes of "Fox and Goose"—Clarke says, "I want to get down. If isn." Mr. Farrington replied, "Yes; it was just here that I had to almost carry her up. But she had the pluck, and leaning on my arm she went on. Will you have my arm?"

"No, sir," replied the reporter, with a voice like a zephyr, "go on," and on we went until the top plat-

you have my arm?"
"No, sir," replied the reporter, with a voice like a sephyr, "go ou," and on we went until the top platform was reached. Only a ladder with five stout rounds and a hand rail bad to be climbed, and you stood on the topmost stone. Up this Mr. Farrington

"Rejoice, O Florence, since thou art so great, That over sea and land thou beatest thy wings."

ON TOP.

The reporter thought it was very fine, but he simply set down to rest. He undertook to take mental notes of the scenery, but the "frumious" scene cannot be described. Trimity church sicepie was fencing with frace church, the City Hall was bumping into the park lake, "Governor's Island, guns and all, was playing shuttlecopk and battledore with Harlem, Reccher's clurch shook its windows on the top of St. Paul's, the top of the Pribuse tower had fastened itself somewhere and was awinging the building penculum fashon, and the reporter leaned against the solid tower in dread less his weight would push it over.

Mr. Farrington informed the reporter that "they were placing the saddles in position to get the length of the guide wires." The reporter said he was obliged for the information and left him, get down after much deliberation, and is of the firm opinion that nerve is necessary. Mr. Farrington joined the reporter at the foot of the stairway, taking two or three stops at a jump in coming down, and in bidding him goodby said:—"Come over again, and I will gladly po over the bridge with you." The reporter replied that he would see him—another time, first.

FISH FOR LENT.

AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY ON HAND IN THE MAR-KETS-THE SHAD SEASON.

The Lenten days, the hungriest of the year, are near at hand. The hours of balls and carmvals and winter merry-makings are numbered, and sackcloth and ashes will soon envelope the Christian world. "Black fasting," as it was called, is now obsolete, and Lent, even for the orthodox, has taken to itself many fashions and dainty ways unknown in the olden time. The fastidiousness of the penitrnt world is known to none more intimately than to the fishmonger who caters to critical appetites during the season of fast-HERALD reporter, and his views will be found seat interrogated as to the condition of the market and its ability to supply coming demands he said ;-

"We kin feed fifteen times as many Christians as there is in New York and at cheaper rates than any other town in the Pope's parish. We got herrin's enough to keep the town goin' for two Lents put into one, and they aint no snyde herrin's neither. They're as lovely as we can catch 'em. "

He might have continued his harangue on herrings, but that the reporter claimed a word for the toothsome shad and inquired if that favorite was at present to be

had. "Shad! Well, I just guess we got a few shad," said he, as he thrust his hook into a bin and brought one "Them shad," he continued, "is the finest catin fish that ever was fried; just as sweet as if they growed on Staten Island; just as cheap, too, and just as plenty. Them ere fish comed from Florida, and they have some fish down in them waters, they have. They am't so big as our fish up here, but, ob, they're sweet, they are!

ann's so big as our fish up here, but, oh, they're sweet, they are?

All efforts to eliest any statistical information from the old gentleman failing, the reporter went to another dealer and from him obtained the following facts relative to the shad supply:—"shad," said the interviewed, "can always be had in the New York market, for all the year round they are being caught along the const and find a market here. About the 15th of December they begin to take them down along the coast of Florida and North Carolina. About the 1st of February they begin to come from Newbera and Charleston. Then on the first of the next month the Ronnoke marshes supply us. About the middle of March shad begin to appear in the Potomac and Delaware rivers. About this time our own fishermen down the bay begin to set their nots, but very few fish are caught until about the list of April, when they are quite plentiful in these waters. The fishing around New York lasts until about the find of May. At the season grows old the flab begin to lose their flavor. They are more delicate in flavor pust after coming up from the sea and the longer they remain in the fresh water the poorer they grow. During the second week in May the Connecticut River shad begin to appear in market. The height of the season is reached at this time and the Connecticut shad are considered by judges to be the most delicate flavored and desirable fish to be had. From June 1 to July 4 shad are brought from the coast of Maine, During the summer months shad can also be had in the markets, as all kinds of fish are frozen by a patent process."

The markets, as all kinds of fish are frozen by a patent process."

the markets, as all kinds of fish are Irozen by a patent process."

PREPARATIONS FOR LENT.

The marketmen, who know that during the holy sesson large demands will be made for lancy fish, have propared for it, and have now on hand an immense quantity of all kinds. A man who has been in business in Filton Market for twenty years says that never before in his recollection was there so much fish in stock as at present. For the last six weeks the market has been glutted. At present there are nine cargoes of herring, each cargo containing about 450,000 herring. At present they are sold for three cents a pound, but there is a prospect that the price will further be reduced, as several cargoes are expected to-day or early next week. An inquiry into the cause of this full market chicked the statement that the demand was at present about normal, but that the sumply bad increased on account of the hard times. This seeming paradox is explained by the fact that hundreds of men, having been thrown out of employment in mills and other indestries, have taken to fishing for a living. The expense of fitting out a boat is very small, and most of these uncamployed men have tweeted their little capital in fishing boats. "He every one in Now York obeys the rule of the Caurch we will have enough lish to heip them to the obedience," said the reporter's informatt, 'n conclusion.

THE SPITZ DOG AGAIN.

A NEW BORN INFANT THE VICTIM OF A DAN-

An infant's mysterious death was brought to official notice yesterday, and investigation has once more traced the cause to the venom of one of those family pets that have of late contributed to swell the mortality record. This time the victim is a new born infant, and death has been instantaneous, thereby saving the little creature from the horrors of hydrophobia, which doubtless would have in tune carried her off. On Saturday night, at 131 Pitt street, little Katie Hartman was born, and Mrs. Fischer, the midwife who was attending the mother, gladdened her by the assurance that the child was doing well, and that its condition was exceedingly healthful. At midnight she left the was exceedingly healthful. At midnight she left the patient, who was rallying fast, and gave the mother of the latter, who was present, directions about the care to be taken of the child. When the midwite had left the house this woman took her little grandchild in her lap and sat down near the bedside of her daughter. She was weary with watching and anxiety, and before long fell asleep. It was five o'clock yesterday morning when she awoke, and, of course, her first care was for her little charge. It was lying in her lap as she had placed it, but she was horrified to find it himp and cold with a drop or two of blood upon its lins. She arouved the infant's lather, who at once sent for the midwife, Mrs. Fischer. She came, and on examination found a peculiar wound upon the child's neck which seemed only it ding, but was to her aftogether inexplicable. While she was in a quandary about the cause of this wound she chanced to catch sight of a Spitz cog lying on the floor close by and eyeling the dead infant. This at once suggested to her mind the possibility that the dog might in some way be connected with the little one's death. She told the parents to notify the Coroner of the occurrence, and yesterday afternoon an investigation made by Coroner Woitman and Deputy Coroner Cushman proved that the child had been born healthy and was doing well after birth, but that the dog, either by a blior by a scratching of the paw, had injured the glands of the neck, thereby stopping the circulation of the blood and filling the child's meck. An examination showed that the child had been born healthy and was doing well atter birth, but that the dog, either by a blior by a scratching of the paw, had injured the glands of the neck, thereby stopping the circulation of the blood and filling the child's mouth with it. Death had resulted from the shock and strangulation so caused. patient, who was rallying fast, and gave the mother of

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

There is an unusual commotion just now in Grammar School No. 12, Madison street, over a case of corporal punishment inflicted by one of the principals upon a pupil in the primary department. The facts of the case are as follows:—On the day of December 21 one of the little girls in the primary department gave a signal with her hand to a schoolmate and a half whisper "Mary" to attract her notice. Miss Anna M. Marsh, principal of the female grammar department, saw the tion, pounced upon the little offender and administered a dose of corporal punishment so harsh in its effect that the child suffered from it all day. The effect that the child suffered from it all day. The principal of the primary department naturally felt that this was an infringement upon her rights, and, recognizing her duty to report any cases of corporal punishment that came under her notice, reported the above case to the floar of Education. From all accounts the child who suffered under the hands of Miss Marsh is a model of gentleness and ladylike deportment, and, before entering School No. 12, was under the teachings of the Ursnine Sisters Miss Marsh, on the other hand, bears the reputation of being tyrannical and severe. She has served as principal of the Ismale grammar department in School No. 12 for twenty-five years, and during that time she has repeatedly been guilty of offences similar to that she is charged with now. Four or five years ago there was a very serious charge made against her. A scholar, for a very trivial offence, was shut up in a dark closet and kept there for so long a time that the child became sick in consequence. It is thought that at that time, had it hat been for her years of service, the local Board would have summarily punished her.

A want of harmony is also said to exist within these academic walls. The reason even by those meet interesting the service walls. The reason even by those meet interest.

her.

A want of harmony is also said to exist within these academic walls. The reason given by those most intimately concerned in the charge is that it is owing to the hasty and ill-advised legislation by the local Board. This Board frequently decrees that certain teachers small take charge of classes which they are incompetent to manage, and will not listen to any complaints against teachers so assigned. The Board of Education will soon investigate the charges preferred against Miss Marsh.

CAN ESTRETIC TASTES UPON FOREIGN THOUGHT AND CULTURE

Sir, I oralise the Lord for you, and so may my parishloners; for their sons are well tutored by you, and their daughters profit very greatly under you; you are a good member of the commonwealth.—Love: Labbr's Lost. Act IV. Scar 2. With the close of the year 1876 exactly one hundred years passed away since one Morgan, of England, resented a literary outrage which Voltaire, of France, had perpetrated. Voltaire was the first French writer had perpetrated. Voltaire was the first French writer to notice the gentus of Shakespeare, and, with the hope of aggrandizing himself, sought to depreciate it, and pronounced it to be of a barbarian order. In his resentment Morgan gave expression to the following enthusiastic but prophetic words:—"When the hand of Time shall have brushed off Shakespeare's present editors and commentators, and when the very name of Voltaire, and even the memory of the language in which he has written shall be no more, the Apalachian mountains, the banks of the Ohio and the plains of Sciola shall resound with the accents of this barbarian. In his native tongue he shall roll of this barbarian. In his native tongue he shall roll the genuine passions of nature; nor shall the griefs lin' be abated by time." In less than twenty years from the time of this prediction the first transatlantic edition of Shakespeare appeared in Philadelphia. It was announced in these words:—"The plays and poems of William Shakespeare, corrocted from the intest and best London edition, with notes, by Samuel Johnson, LL. D. To which are added, a glossary, and life of the author, imbellished with a striking like ness from the collection of His Grace the Duke of Chandos. First American edition. Philadelphia, printed and sold by Bioren & Madden 1795." In 1817 Dr. Nathan Drake, of London, observing the growing popularity of Shakespears in the United States, referred to the prophecy of Morgan and said:—"It is not clapse, the plains of Northern America, and even the he fictions of our poet as are now the valleys of his native Avon, or the statelier banks of the Thames,' Indeed, so impressed was he with the progress which literature was then making in America, that he regarded it as a delightful consideration for lovers of English literature, and one which should excite among the authors of England an onlarged spirit of emulation, that the language in which they wrote was destined to be also that of so large a portion of the New World. The United States he looked upon as a "field of glory to which the genius of Shakespeare would give an imperishable permanency." Only ten years later and the predictions of Morgan and Drake had become so far verified in their purports as to attract the attention of M. Villemain, of speare at that time was perhaps the only poet whose verses blended themselves with the "simple eloquence and grave discourses of the American Senate," He conceived that it was through Shakespears more than any other that the people of the United States had become acquainted with the elevating pleasure of letters which they had hitherto neglected. At this period such an impression was the advance of learning in our country making upon the thought and culture of Europe, that Villemain added a French prophecy to those or England, to the effect that at no very distant day the "authority of Shakespeare and the enthusiasm of his example" would rule over the United States, which be characterized as a rising republic of litera

authors have rebuked Voltaire by producing commentaries on the genius of Shakespeare which partake, in eminent degrees, of a conscientious and extelling character. Through these effusions she adds glory to by tint whiriwing of a French genius, Hugo, in classifying great minds, is altogether remarkable. He rates Voltaire as a good judge in everything except literature; he denied Shakespeare, and is punished through what he sneered at. Those who, like Dante and Shakespeare, he adds, have produced the beautiful. surpass Voltaire, who is one of those luminaries which make the thinker say yes and no. The Baconian theory recently condemned by the HERALD would seem to find no champion in Hugo, who, probably, had no thought of that theory when he, in fact, argued so strongly against it. Shakespeare he represents as the great glory of England, which has in politics Cromwell, in philosophy Bacon, and in science Newton. But Cromwell, he states, is tinged with cruelty and Bacon with meanness, while Newton's edifice is shaking on its base. Shakespeare, he continues, is pure, which Cromwell and Bacon are not, and immovable, which pinys as crude. Through an unpardonable ignorance, however, it was sincere in its estimate, while Voitaire's was a genius and observation towering above the mass that comprehended their grandeur. He took advantage of the situation and by a false use of his intellectual power, aided by the French opinion, vainly sought to debase the marvellous talent that had created them. It was a compliment, then, destined to assume international importance that an Englishman, a century ago, in order to rebuke France, should have foretoid the universal layor which shakespeare has met in the United States. The literary significance of the prediction assumes magnitude when we contemplate the cheerfulness with which the French, as well as other peoples, recognize its Inflüment and as

leaped, and stretching his arms out over New York, with sparking enchusiasm exclaimed,

"Rejoice, O Florence, since then art so great,
That over sea and land then beatest thy wings."

The reporter thought it was very fine, but he simply sat down to rest. He undertook to take mental notes of the secency, but the "frumious" scene cannot be concred them? Gervinus Insists that Shakespeare's works should properly only be explanned by representation. Although they are full of historical truths, of peotical beautics and of psychological characteristics, yet ha occlures that for the stage and for that alone were they written—"we read them but do not see them." It is to be deplored that dramatic art in England at the time of its most substantial growth had to protect itself against the threats and persecutions of "active, important and dreaded adversaries"—the cleray and the magistrates. The law, however, fong since gave its protection to the theatre proper, and when religion shall follow this example of the law and give its full sanction to the theatre proper, and when religion shall follow this example of the law and give its full sanction to the theatre as represented by a Garrick or a Booth, a Sidons or a Cushman, the immoral drama, as a result, will cease to exist. Shakespeare's works have done more toward reforming the social abuses of the Court of England and to teach government rules their duties than all the sermons that have been preached since their production. Evon as a play within the play of Harelet strikes terror and remorso to King Claudius so we may conclude that the very play of "Hamiet" has had its crushing effects upon many persons who have gained power through crime and corruption.

In the United States recently legislative bodies, headed by the Governor of a great Commonwealth, and academic classes went en masse to witness the play of "Julius Carsar," wherein Shakespeare teaches this Republic how it can avoid drifting into that political vortex which swallowed the might of Rome.

Newfort, R. L., February, 1877.

THE: TURF.

THE TURF.

THE MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB. The programme for the spring meeting of the Maryeighteen races in four days, \$10,000 being given in purses. The following are the events to come off:--

purses. The following are the events to come off:—
FIRST DAY—TURSDAY, MAY 22.

First Race.—Dash of three-quarters of a mile, for maidens of all ages. Entrance, \$15. Purse, \$250. Entrance money to the second horse.

Second Race.—Chesupeake Stakes. For fillies three years old. One and a quarter miles. Filly dollars entrance, play or pay. Club to add \$500, of which \$100 to the second filly.

Third Race.—Handicap Stakes. For four-year-olds; \$50 eagh, half forfest, and only \$10 if declared out. Club to add \$500 for the first horse, and \$100 for the second; to close March 1, 1877, weights to be announced April 14 and declarations to be made on or before May 1, 1877. One mile heats.

Fourth Race.—Half-Mile Heats.—For gentlemen riders. Club to present prizes to the value of \$100. Terms of the race to be decided upon by the president of the club.

of the race to be decided upon by the president of the club.

Fifth Race—Trial Steeple Chase.—For horses of all ages that have never won a steeple chase race. Welter weights. About one mile and a half over a fraction of the regular steeple course. Three or more to start. Purse \$250 for the first horse, \$75 for the second and \$25 for the third.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.

First Race—Sweeptakes.—For three-year-olds that have not won in their two-year-old form, of \$25 each, play or pay. Colts to carry 100 pounds, filles and geldings 97 pounds. To name and close March 1, 1877. Club to add \$500, of which \$100 to the second herse. One mile.

play or pay. Colts to carry 100 pounds, filles and geldings 97 pounds. To name and close March 1, 1877. Club to add \$500, of which \$100 to the second herse. One mile.

Second Race—Baltimore Cup.—For all ages. Two and a quarter miles; \$50 subscription, half forfest. Club to add \$1,000, of which \$200 to the second horse; the third horse to save his stake. To close March 1.

Third Race—Free Handicap Stakes.—For all ages, of \$25 each, if not declared out. To name and close at the judges' stand at four P. M. Monday, May 21. One and a half miles. Club to add \$400 for the first horse, \$100 for the second.

Fourth Race.—Mile heats, for all ages; maidens allowed. If three years, 3 pounds; if four years, 7 pounds; if five years and upward, 12 pounds. Purse \$500 for first horse; \$100 for the second.

THERD DAY—THERBDAY, MAY 24.

First Race—One Mile—For horses of all ages that have never won at Baltimore, Jerome Park or Saratoga; purse \$250 tor first horse, \$50 for the second.

Second Race—Preakness Stakes.—For three-year-oids; one and a half miles; \$50 subscription, play or pay; club to add \$1,000, of which \$200 to the second horse.

Third Race—One of the pounds; for \$750, allowed 10 pounds; jor \$500, allowed 14 pounds; jor \$500, allowed 15 pounds; jor \$500, allowed 3 pounds; jor \$500, allowed 4 least.—For all ages; purse \$500 for the first horse and \$100 for the second.

Fourth Race—Mile Heats—For all ages; purse \$500 for the first horse and \$100 for the second.

Fourth Race—Mile Heats—For all ages; tocarry 100 lbs.; fillies and geldings allowed 3 bis.; purse \$375.

Second Race—Handicap Purze—For all loses Maidens allowed. If three years, 3 lbs.; if lour years, 7 lbs.; if five years and unward, 12 lbs. Purse \$300 for first horse; \$200 for the second.

Fourth Race—Grand Steeple Chase Fost Stakes—Of \$50, half for lett. Club to and \$600 for the tirst horse, \$100 for the second and \$75 for the third. Five or more s

HORSE NOTES.

HORSE NOTES.

HORSE NOTES.

ABOLITION OF FOOL RELING.

Wallace's Monthly:—'Now's the time for action, lifections we have pressed upon the public action to the encessity of banishing the pool box from all trials in treating the state of the tretting interest the nerit at once and in earnest send to the tretting interest the nerit at once and in earnest send to the public actions in the profit of the tretting interest the nerit at once and in earnest send the tretting interest the nerit at once and in earnest send the tretting interest the nerit at once and in earnest send the profit of the public and in the tretting interest the nerit at once and in earnest send the profit of the public and probibled under severe penaltes from the petition to the Legislature of his State praying that the boot loss and all canabing devices shall be used to the public and the proportion of the collision of the Legislature of his State praying that the boot loss and all contained the collision of the Legislature of his State praying that the boot loss and all contained the collision of the Legislature of his State praying that the boot loss and all contained the collision of the co whether running, trothing or pacing. We are rapidly an eastury ago, in order to relating abundance of the profit control assessment in pacing the profit control assessment in a state of the profit control assessment in the United States. The literary significance of the profit control assessment in a state of volume.

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consider whatever evidence may be presented and the circumstances under which it is presented, aiming to arrive at the truth, through whatever channel it may be reached.

6. It is made the duty of the Board to order any pedigree inserted in the "Registee" in its true form. Notice therefore is hereby given to all who may be willing to assist in pointing out and correcting any errors that may appear in the first and second volumes, that their assistance will be welcome; and all who may be aggrieved with any curtailment of their pedigrees in those volumes are invited and urged to submit their written evidence, that it may be promptly and duly considered. Complaints of this nature may be addressed to either member of the board.

7. It is specially commended that all well bred trotting mares, kept for breeding purposes, and that have produced three or more foals, should have full lists of their produce placed under them; and where the list-is not known to be complete it should be so stated. This is not intended to superseile the alphabetical order of the "Register," but to show the character of a given family at a glance.

8. The actual wark of compilation will be carried forward, as heretofore, by Mr. John H. Wallace, No. 170 Fulton street, New York, to whom all communications relating to pedayroes should be addressed.

GUY MILLER, Chester, N. Y., P. D. NORRIS, Broadly ha, Y., DAVID BONNER, New York, R. S. YEEGH, Louisville, Ky., WM. S. THITON, Togus, Me.,

HUNTING MANIA IN ENGLAND.

London Saturday Review: _ "We may here notice one of the most anomalous features of hunting etiquette, which consists in this, that if a man doe not hunt at all hunting men do not consider his conthey look upon his doing so as a sort of disgrace.
They seem to imagine that if any one ever hunts he
would certainly like to hunt at least four days a week,
and that his not doing so arises either from stinginess or from the slenderness of his purse. Some men are miserable if they connot make up the quota of days' hunting every week which they consider sufficient. Five days' hunting and a considera-ble sense of latigue will not prevent them from going a ble sense of fatigue will not prevent them from going a long distance, and that at considerable personal inconvenience, to hunt on the sixth. And this they do for the sole object of being able to say that they hunt every day. In fact, some men hunt six days a week with the regularity of the treadmill, and would doubtless hunt on the Sundays also were it possible to do so. We hope that the day may be distant when hunting shall cease to be a laverite national sport, for even when carried to some excess it forms a better pastime for the wealthy than many of the diversions of our continental neighbors; but when we find wives stinted on account of the horses of their husbands, the whole course of society deranged by the reason of hunting arrangements and the bulk of conversation devoted for months to this one tople, we cannot help wishing that, in the pursuit of our favorite sport, a little of that moderation might be used which is advisable in all things."

BRAZILIAN COLONIES.

HISTORY OF THE CCLONIES OF MUNIZ, THEO DORO, CAROLINA AND RIO BRANCO-OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE CONSUL GENERAL-DIL-LER'S NARRATIVE CORRECTED.

The thrilling story told to the Commis Emigration last week by one of the German emigrants to the Brazilian colony of Theodoro, or, as he called it, "Tierra del Oro," awakened general interest and called forth a response from the Brazilian Cousti General. The following letter from the same official gives further details of the plans of the imperial government:-

gives further details of the plans of the imperial government:—

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The complaints of the German emigrants do not date from to-day, and were not exclusively against the Empire of Brazil. In the same year in which the State of New York ordered the investigation regarding the treatment of the emigrants in the Tapscot Poor House and Hospital, after which followed the legislative act which established in this city the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, which cutbed the abuses practised till then, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Prussa, Baron de Canitz, addressed the Brazilian government a despatch in which he complained of the false promises made to the Germans by the agents of emigration to Brazil.

The ropiy given by the thea Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, the Marquis of Ahantes, shows that since that time the government of my country has not but one opinion on that subject. That ropiy said:—

"That the Brazilian government bad already pronounced itself against that reproved system of insleading and seduction, and that it was taking measures to publish laws that would secure the future of the colonists. That the establishment of the colonists being prepared it only accepted the proposles made by means of the consuls and responsible agents, and not by intervention or subjping agents or companies of speculators. That in the double character of a Christian and a Brazilian he had nothing more at heart than the calling of the most serious attention of the Prussian authorities to such speculators, whose punishment was a service to humanity."

This has always been the language of the imperial government, and on the 17th of February, 1874, the Minister of Agriculture recommended to the consular agents of Brazil in Europe toat, with all prudence and circumspection, they were not to allow the advantages to be met with in Brazil by the emigrants to be exaggerated.

THE NEW COLONIES.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

NO STRIKE CONTEMPLATED BY THE ENGINEERS

OF THE ROAD. The rumor that the engineers on the Central Ratiroad of New Jersey were determined to enter upon another strike turns out to be groundless, as the following will

show:—

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSET,

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,

JERSEY CITY, Fob. 11, 1577.

We, the undersigned, engineers of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, deny the statement contained in
the New York and Newark papers stating the engineers contemplated a strike it not paid off.

The engineers of the road had an understanding with
the president when he would pay the employes, and
would state that he has lived up to his agreement, and,
inthermore, we have no fear about our pay and deny
that we had any intention of striking.

JAMES J. PHILLIPS,

W. H. LOYELL,

Chairman of Committee.

W. H. LOVELL, Chairman of Committee, Chief Engineer Central Division 157, B. of L. E.

A PHYSICAL IMPOSSIBILITY.

Xavier Noal, a Frenchman weighing about 250 pounds, was brought before Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington Place Court yesterday, charged by Officer O'Shay, of the Eighth precinct, with disorderly conduct. The officer same that on his endeavoring to arrest the prisoner the latter resisted, and assaulted him. When asked what he had to say Noal looked at the officer with supreme contempt, and said, "I assault him! I resist him! There was no necessity of doing so. I walked with him to the station." The officer blushed and said nothing. Noal was fined \$10, which he paid, having \$10 in his pocket when arrested. OUR RUSSIAN VISITORS.

CESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT TO OUR GUESTS-THE MYSTERIES OF CLAM CHOWDER EXPLORED AND APPROVED-LIST OF THE OFFICERS.

AND APPROVED—LIST OF THE OFFICERS.

AS I informed the Herald by telegraph the Russian correcte Askold, Captain Tirthoff, arrived on the 29th of last month, and came to anchor in line with the cruisers of the squadron lying here. After the customary exchange of civilities and salutes, the Russians began to get their craft in a neat, clean condition and to prepare to make some important repairs in her spars and rigging, somewhat injured in a heavy gale she encountered just as she came out of Cadiz. The Askeld is new stripped to her lower masts, and the Askold is now stripped to nor lower masts, and the work of refitting is going on in a satisfactory manner, all the work being done by the ship's company It will probably require three weeks more to complete the work and to coal the ship. She will then proceed to Norfolk to join the flagship and Hogatir, now there. The Askold is a hardsome corvette of about 2,000 tons, armed with twelve breech loading six-inch rifle guns, something after the Krupi model and forged in Russia. They are mounted o pivot carriages of an ingenious and improved pattern, which pivet fore and aft when not in action, but, un like the arrangement on the Begatir, they are pivoted well on the centre of the deck and not alongside the bulwarks, affording more deck room. The Askold has been in commission for five years, most of the time in fine body of stalworth, healthy, vigorous mou, is in the highest state of discipline, and can handle the ship and guns in the most admirable manner. The splendia way in which the ship was stripped to her lower masts the other day attracted very general attention, and it was universally conceded that she was every inch a man-of-war. She carries a crow of about 300 men, and they work together intelligently and with a degree of quickness and skill that recalls the ships' companies in our navy in those early days when our admirals were lieutenants and before steam had been introduced, and long before the "service had gone to

However, in these days of economy in the consumer tion of coal and full rigged men-of-war, there would

The following iskold:—

Skold:—

Captain—Tirthoff.

Commander—Blagodareff.

Lieutenants—Pouzilo, Berg, Plaksin, Cherkass.

Sub-Lieutenants—Semonovsky, Chrabrostin, I

kin, Luskov, Ignazious.

Kin, Luskov, Ignazious.

First Navigator—Petroff.

First Navigator—Maximoff.

In Luskov, ignazious, First Navigator—Petroff. Second Navigator—Maximoff. Artillery Officer—Fedoniael. Chief Engineer—Kmita. Second Engineer—Lasovizky, Third Engineer—Tolkochoff. Doctor—Friebo. The Askold carries a crew of 300 men.

OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

THE QUESTION OF CONVICT LABOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Is it right for the State to permit the employment of criminals in our State prisons in competition with free labor? This question has intensely agitated the pub-lic mind in this vicinity during the past four months. The Sunday papers have been extremely bitter in their criticisms upon the course pursued by one of our manufacturing firms in making a contract for the employment of the female convicts at Sing Sing in the making of collars. Our Young Men's Debating Society have warmly discussed the subject. The Trades Unions have opposed it. The Common Council bave appointed committees to wait upon the Governor. Petitions have been faithfully circulated and largely signed. Our Assemblyman and Senator have c presented a bill to prevent the making or laundrying of collars in prison. We have been told that 10,000 women will be thrown out of work and driven to all sorts of ways, respectable and otherwise, to obtain a livelihood, until the whole community is agog with excitement.

livelihood, until the whole community is agog with excitement.

As you are probably aware, nearly all the collars in the country are made here. It is estimated that there are 10,000 hands employed in this way. The operators upon the machines earn from \$10 to \$25 per week. Now, then, we understand there are only fifty girls employed in prison, who cannot possibly more than equal half the amount of work the same number would accomplish here. The query arises, how can the employment or production of twenty-five hands throw ton thousand out of employment? But if it is right to employ convicts at any sort of work why not at this? Certainly there is no kind of work that could effect the country at large as little as at this. Is it justice to legislate for or against specialties? Does not the moral and physical condition or welfare of the convicts require employment at some useful labor? Does not the interest of the State require the performance of labor by the convicte? Should the prisoners be supported in ideness, what would be their condition when released, and would not the public suffer more than ever by the increase of crime? Can contractors in prisons really afford to sell their wares at lower prices than other manufacturers? We understand such is not the case. This question is of general interest to the entire State, and is now in the hands of a committee of the Legislature. Some action will doubtless be taken upon it. Will you please give us your ideas upon the question. The Herato is our lavorite expositor of justice and public sentiment, and your views will have great influence in allaying the intense feeling among the working classes here. By so doing you will greatly oblige a multitude, and especially

THE RUBENSTEIN TRAGEDY.

DETECTIVE ZUNDT WARNED OF THREATENED

VENGEANCE. A few days ago George Zundt, of the Brooklyn Police Central Office detective squad, was warned of a plot which is alleged to have been laid to rob him of one of his children. Detective Zundt, it will be remembered, made himself obnoxious in consequence of the ser-vices rendered by him in furtherance of the ends of vices rendered by him in furtherance of the ends of justice in bringing Pesach N. Rubenstein to justice. Zundt was one of the strongest witnesses for the prosecution of Rubenstein, who was convicted, and escaped the gallows by death in jail. The father and brothers of Rubenstein cursed Zundt bitterly, and prayed that the "rais might cat him and the dogs tear him to pieces," Israel Rubenstein, the murderer lather, is alleged to have prayed that the blood of Pesach might fall upon the detective's family. Since the death of the murderer whenever the members of the Rubenstein household have met him they have spat out and crossed to the other side of the street to show their dislike for him.

Recently the detective received a visit from Pesach Alexander, brother of the unfortunate victim, Sara Alexander, who told him that the friends of Rubenstein were plotting to steal one of his children and conceal it from him forever. The informer claimed to have derived the information from an undentable source. The detective is on the alert for any such strempt, and has no doubt as to his ability to frustrate it.